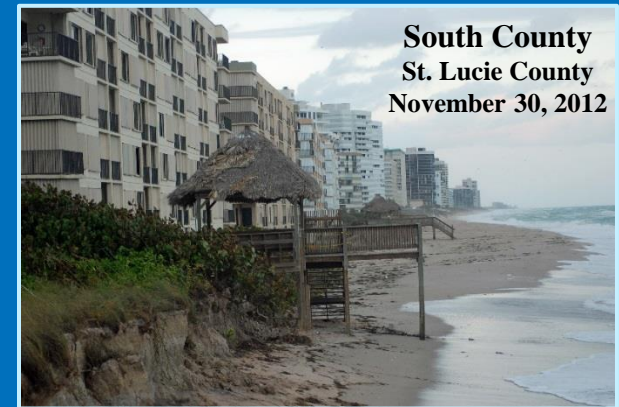
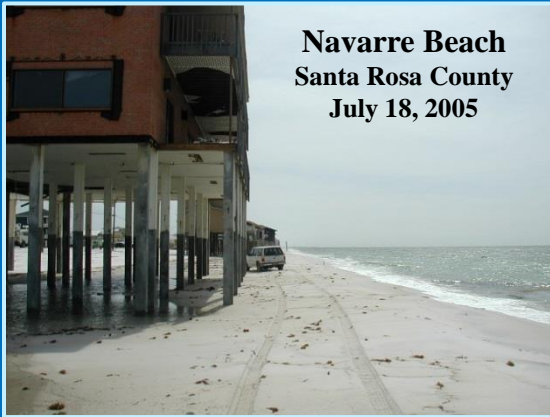


2014 FSBPA Annual Conference

Effectiveness of Beach Nourishment in Response to Sea Level Rise



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Andrew Condon, Ph. D.

September 24, 2014

Presentation

Outline

- Beach Management Objectives
- Sea Level Rise in Florida - *historical & projected*
- Effectiveness of Alternatives – *relative to Objectives*
 - Beach Fill
 - Managed Retreat
 - Coastal Armoring – Seawalls
- Conclusions

Classic

Beach Management Objectives

- **Protection** - of upland property & infrastructure
(storm-damage reduction)
- **Preserve Land**
- **Enhance Recreational Beach**
(via creation, restoration, &/or expansion)
- **Habitat Restoration**
(turtle nesting, shorebirds, &/or beach mice)

Effectiveness of Beach Nourishment in Response to Sea Level Rise

Location	Period	MSL Trend	
		(mm/yr)	(in/yr)
Fernandina Beach	1897 - 2006	2.02	0.08
Mayport	1928 - 2006	2.40	0.09
Daytona Beach Shores	1925 - 1983	2.32	0.09
Miami Beach	1931 - 1981	2.39	0.09
Vaca Key	1971 - 2006	2.78	0.11
Key West	1913 - 2006	2.24	0.09
Naples	1965 - 2006	2.02	0.08
Fort Meyers	1965 - 2006	2.40	0.09
St. Petersburg	1947 - 2006	2.36	0.09
Clearwater Beach	1973 - 2006	2.43	0.10
Cedar Key	1914 - 2006	1.80	0.07
Apalachicola	1967 - 2006	1.38	0.05
Panama City	1973 - 2006	0.75	0.03
Pensacola	1923 - 2006	2.10	0.08
Average:		2.10	0.08

Florida **Historical Sea Level Rise**

Adapted From:
"Sea Level Variations of the
United States 1854-2006", NOAA
December 2009

Florida

Projected Sea Level Change - 2065



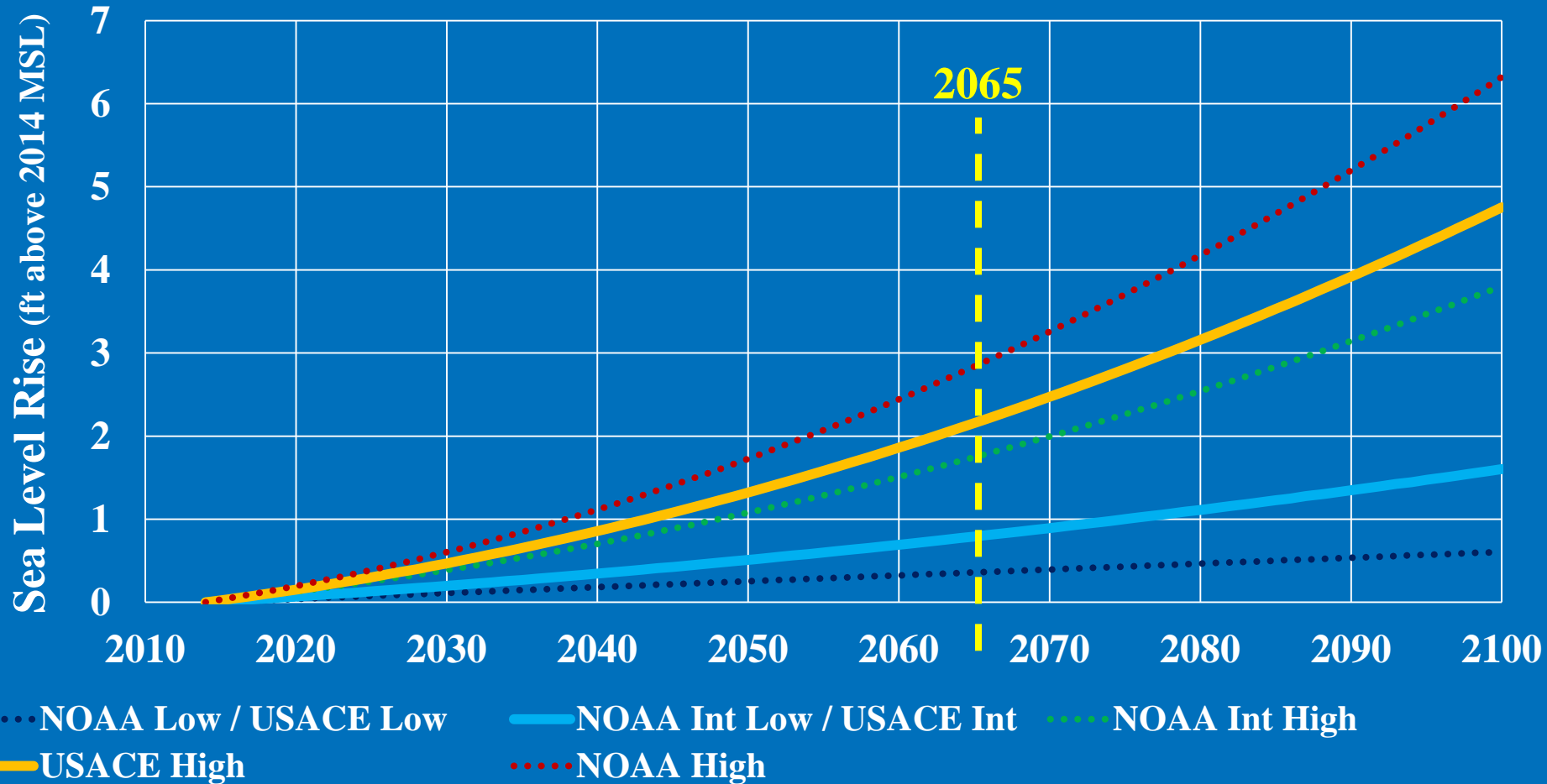
**State-wide
Lowest to Highest
Range
per USACE**

Overall: 0.24 feet to 2.91 feet

Florida

Projected Sea Level Change

Florida: All Gauges Average



Adapted from: USACE Sea-Level Change Curve Calculator
<https://corpsclimate.us/ccaceslcurves.cfm>

Alternatives

- **Beach Fill**
- **Managed Retreat** \equiv “No Action” to abate erosion
- **Coastal Armoring – Seawalls**

Sea Level Rise

Effect on Beach Fills – future nourishment to offset longshore sediment transport gradient & sea level rise

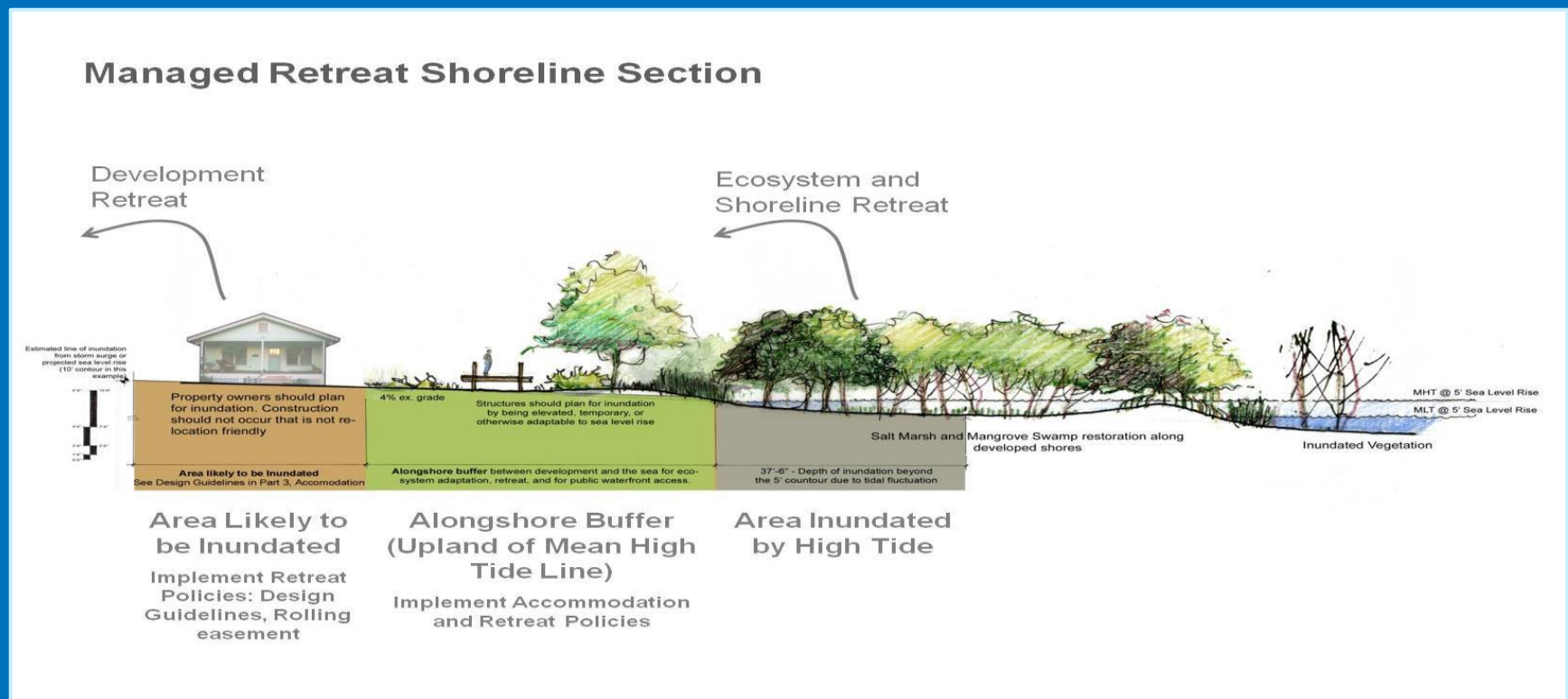
$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = \underbrace{(h_* + B) \frac{\partial R_0}{\partial t}}_{\text{Volume required for present rate of SLR}} + \underbrace{W_* \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial S_0}{\partial t} \right)}_{\text{Amount due to the increased SLR rate}}$$

Where

- $\frac{\partial V}{\partial t}$ = Volumetric rate of nourishment addition per unit length of beach (cyds. / ft. / yr.)
- $\frac{\partial R_0}{\partial t}$ = Existing background erosion rate (ft. / yr.)
- $\frac{\partial S}{\partial t}$ = Rate of sea level rise (ft. / yr.)
- $\frac{\partial S_0}{\partial t}$ = Existing sea level rise rate (ft. / yr.)
- W_* = Width of the active beach profile (ft.)
- h_* = Depth of closure (ft.)
- B = Berm height (ft.)

Managed Retreat \equiv “No Action”

- Allows the shoreline to migrate landward unimpeded.
- Buildings & infrastructure either demolished or relocated.



From: Beaver, J.W., “Climate Readiness Planning at the SWFRPC and CHNEP 2009 to 2013.”
October 17, 2013.

Sea Level Rise

Shoreline Recession: Bruun Rule

Assumes

1. Profile shape does not change with respect to the water line.
2. The sand volume in the profile must be conserved.

$$\Delta y = -R = -S \frac{W_*}{(h_* + B)}$$

Where

- $\Delta y = -R$ = Horizontal shoreline recession
- S = Sea level rise
- W_* = Width of the active beach profile
- h_* = Depth of closure
- B = Berm height

Sea Level Rise

Shoreline Recession: Dean Equilibrium Profile

Assumes

1. Beach shaped to equilibrium by steady state sea conditions
2. Erosion 2-dimensional mass balance of accretion & erosion
3. Profile shape given by

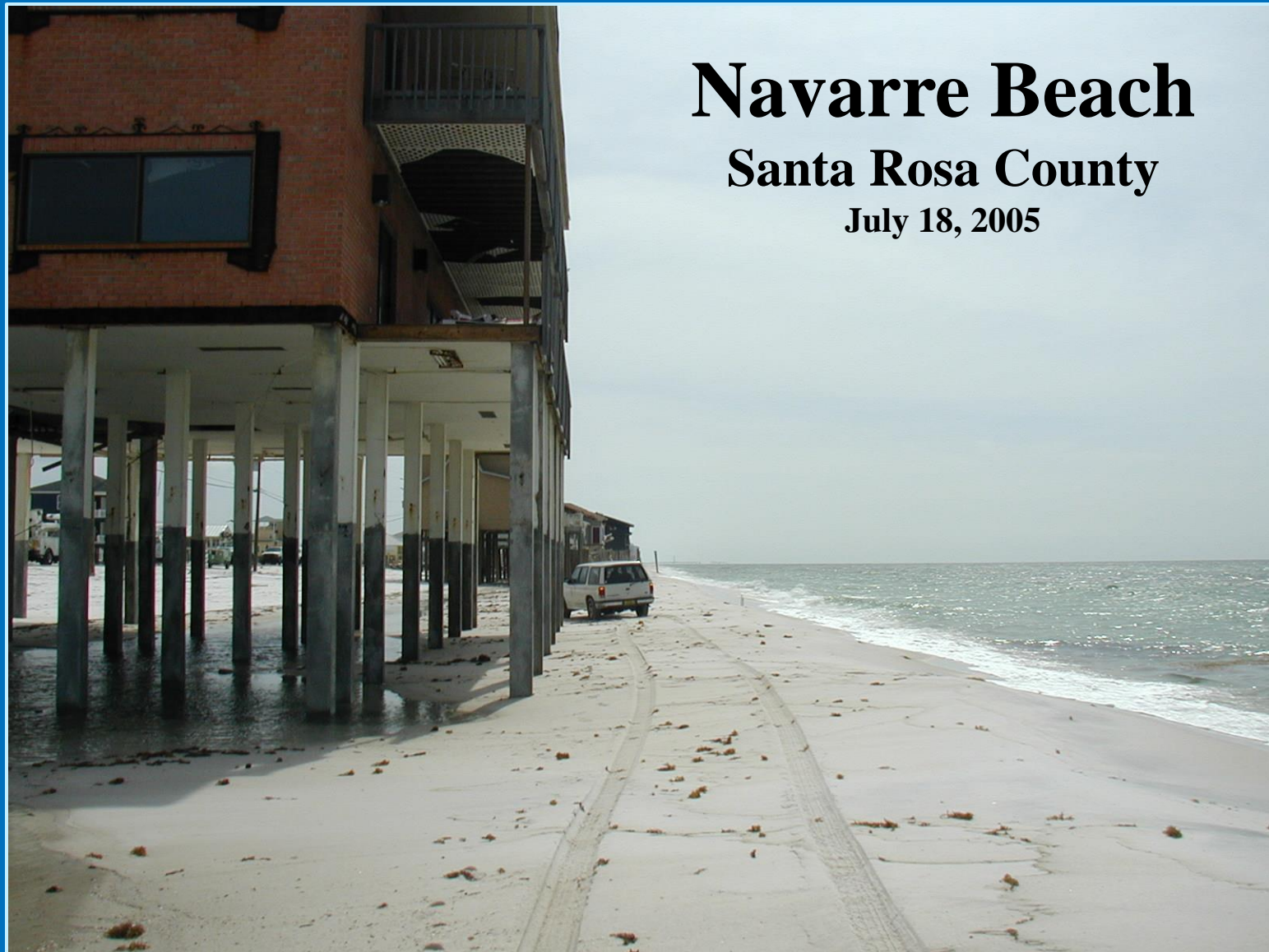
$$h = Ax^m$$

Where

- h = stillwater depth above the equilibrated profile
- x = the horizontal distance from the shoreline
- m = exponent to fit
- A = Dimensional scale parameter related to sediment

Effectiveness of Beach Nourishment in Response to Sea Level Rise





Navarre Beach

Santa Rosa County

July 18, 2005

Navarre Beach

Santa Rosa County

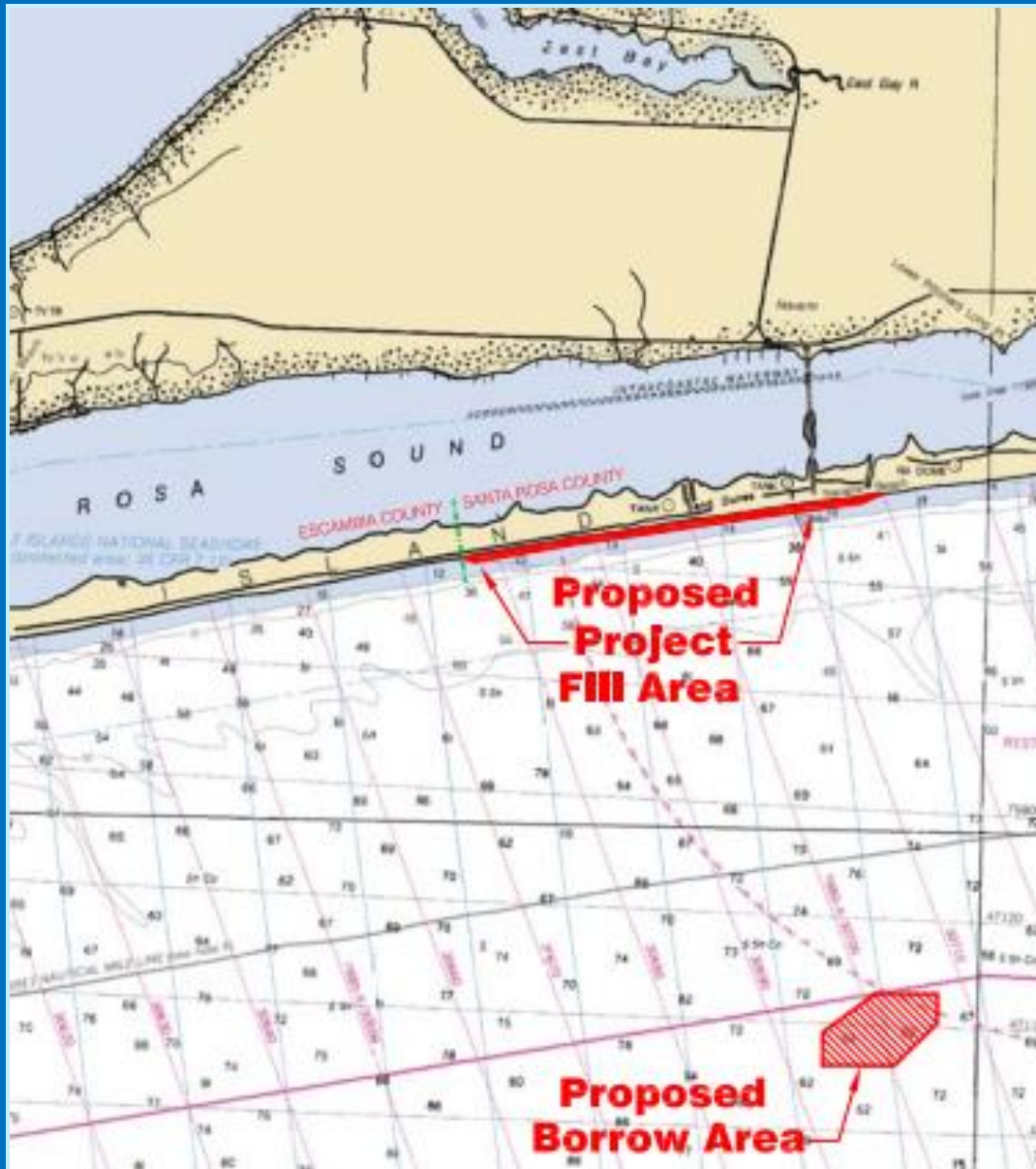
Initial Construction:

2.95 Mcy

4.1 miles

136 cyds/ft

2006



Effectiveness of Beach Nourishment in Response to Sea Level Rise

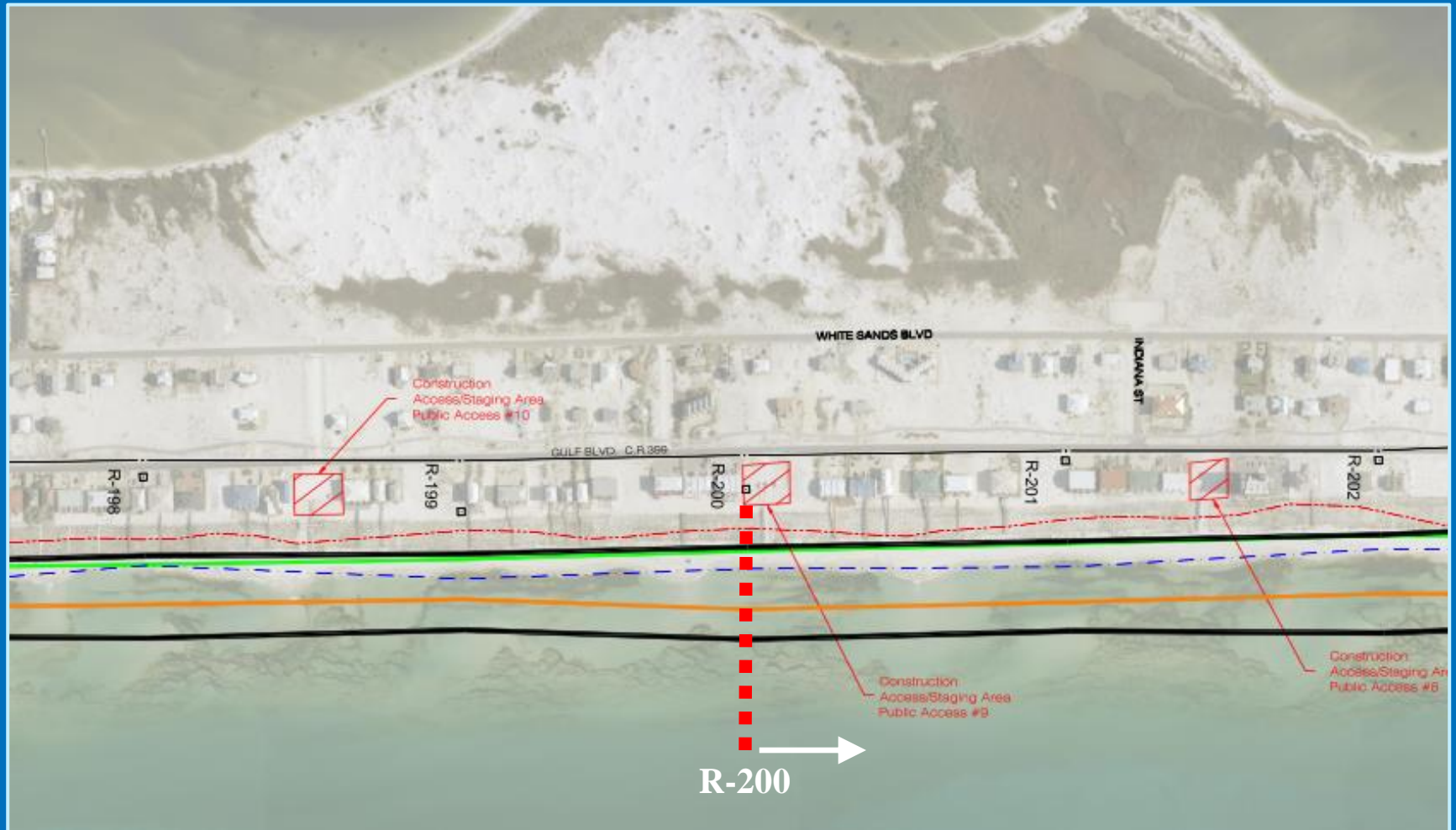


Navarre Beach
Santa Rosa County

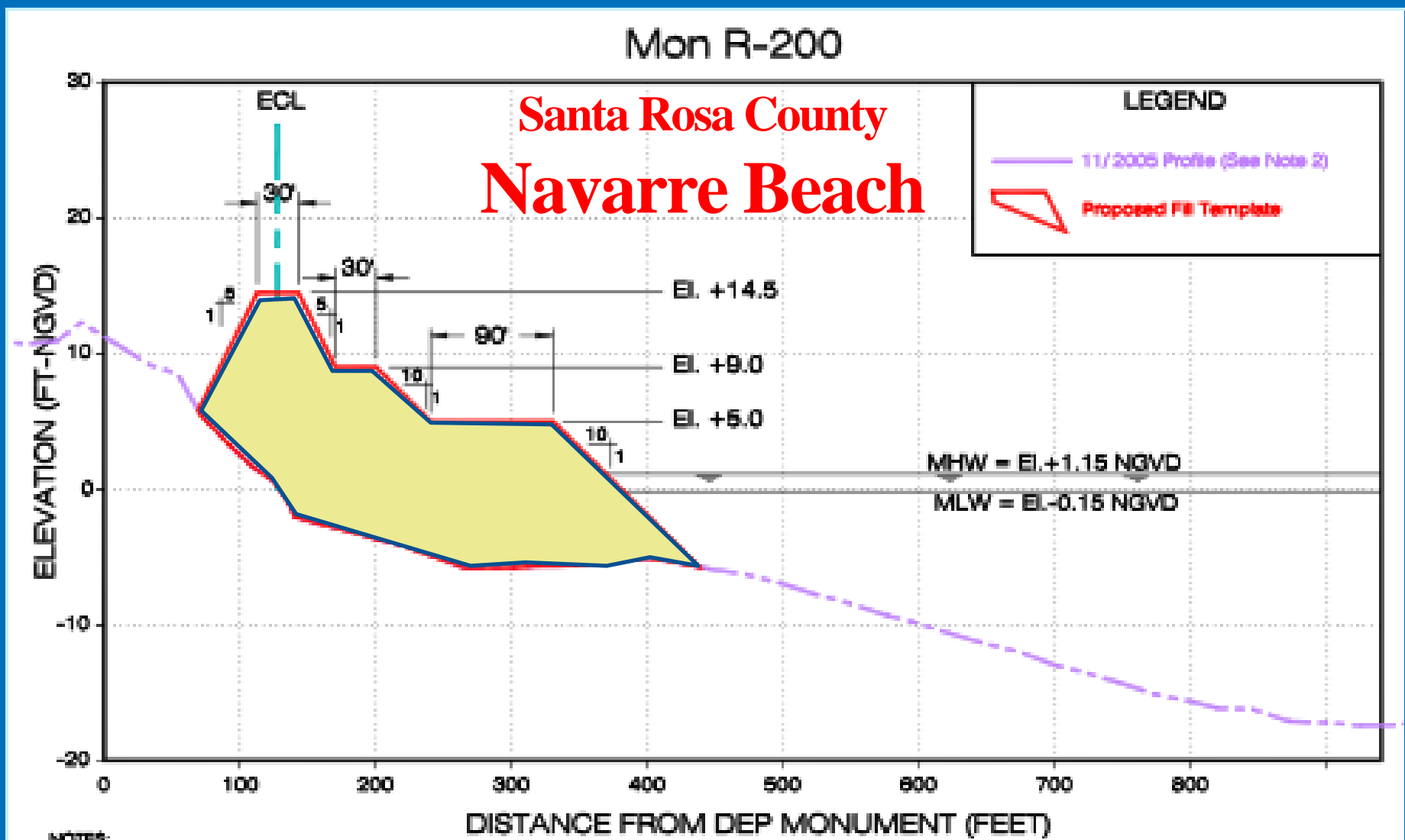
R-200

Photo From: Google Earth

Navarre Beach - Santa Rosa County

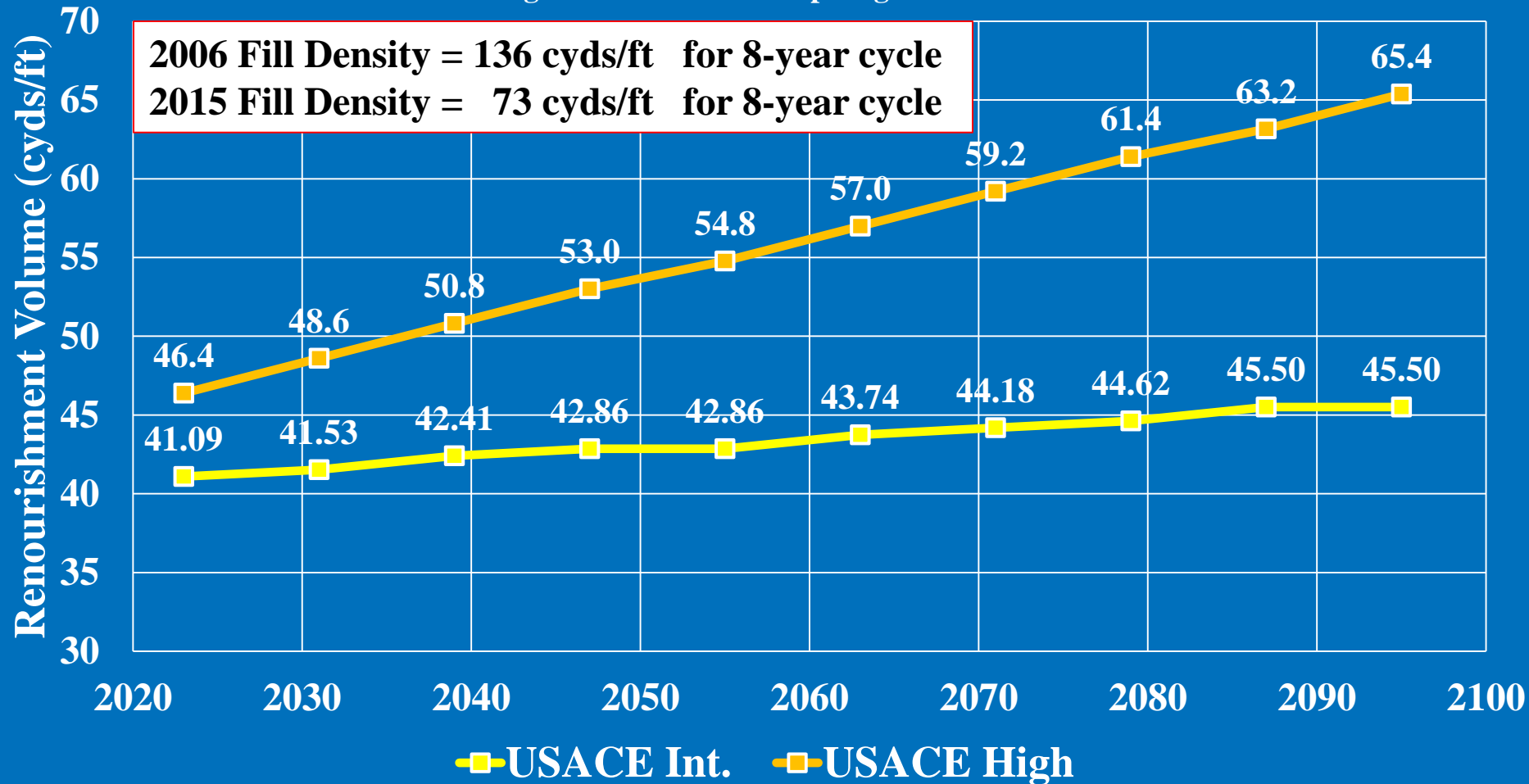


Effectiveness of Beach Nourishment in Response to Sea Level Rise



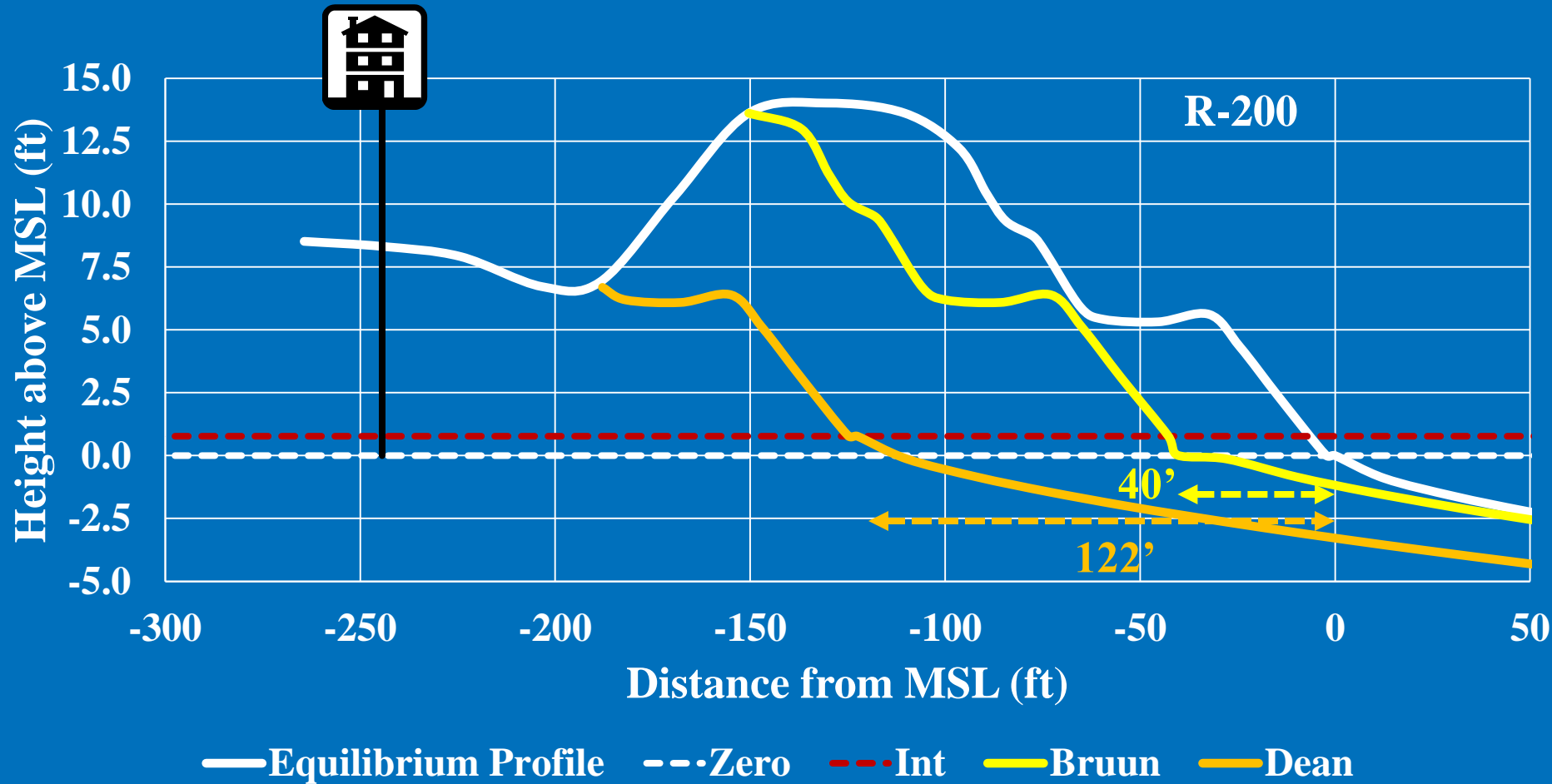
Navarre Beach - Santa Rosa County

Nourishment - future needs based on 8 year cycle
to offset longshore sediment transport gradient & sea level rise



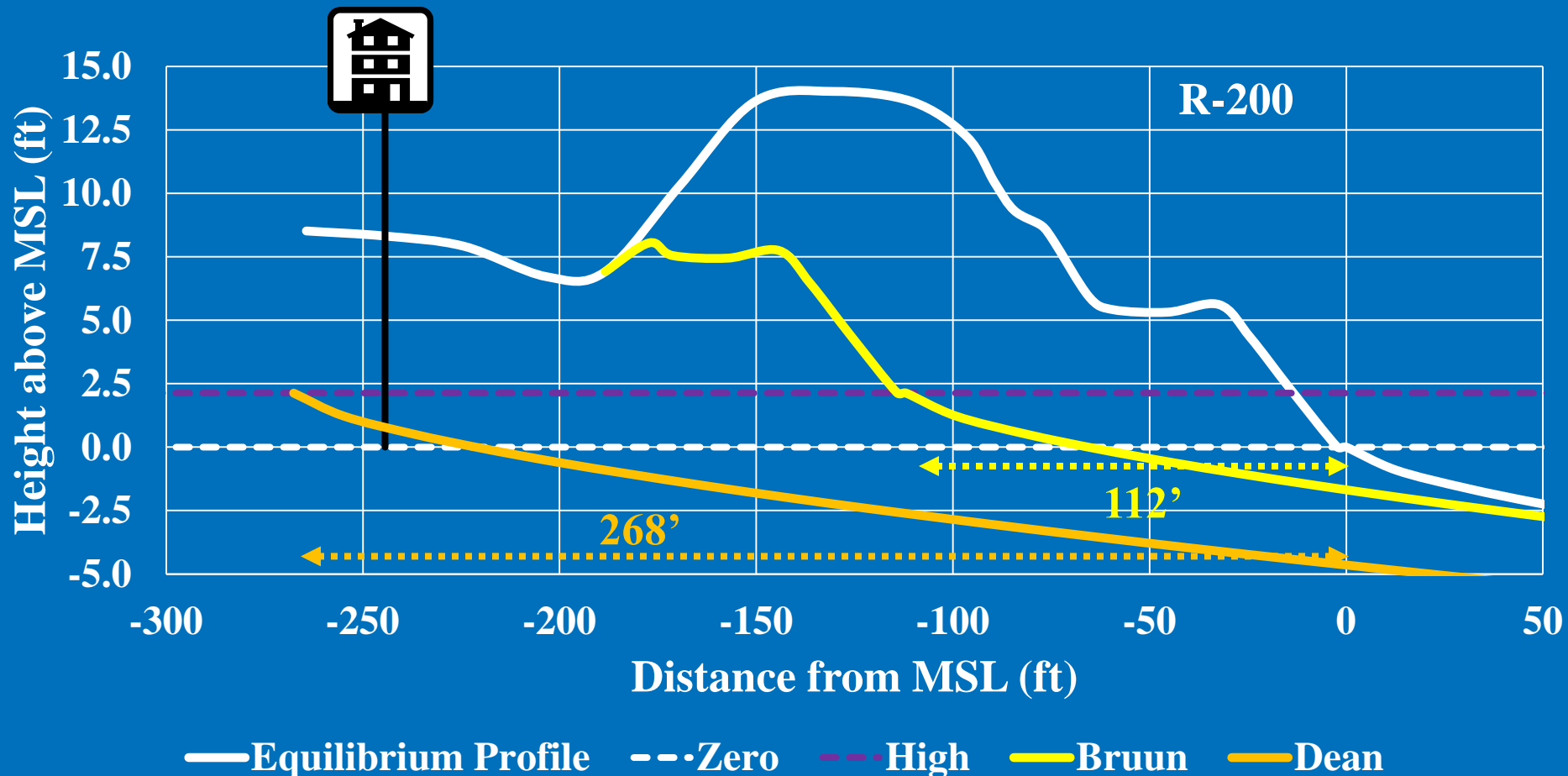
Navarre Beach - Santa Rosa County

No Action - Intermediate Sea Level Change - 2065



Navarre Beach - Santa Rosa County

No Action - High Sea Level Change - 2065

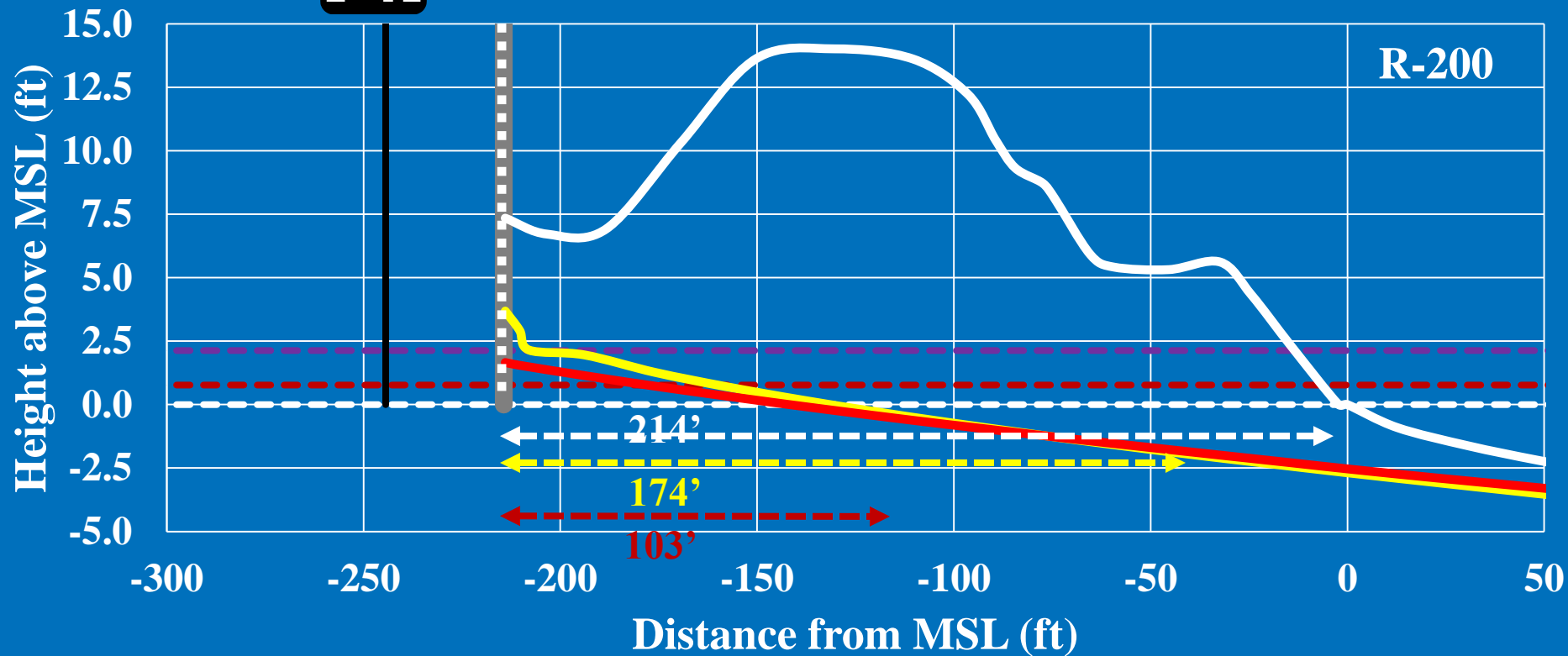


Navarre Beach - Santa Rosa County

Seawall – by 2065



Seawall at 30 ft.
seaward of house



-- Zero --- Int --- High — Equilibrium Profile — USACE Int. — USACE High

Effectiveness of Beach Nourishment in Response to Sea Level Rise



Lovers Key - Lee County

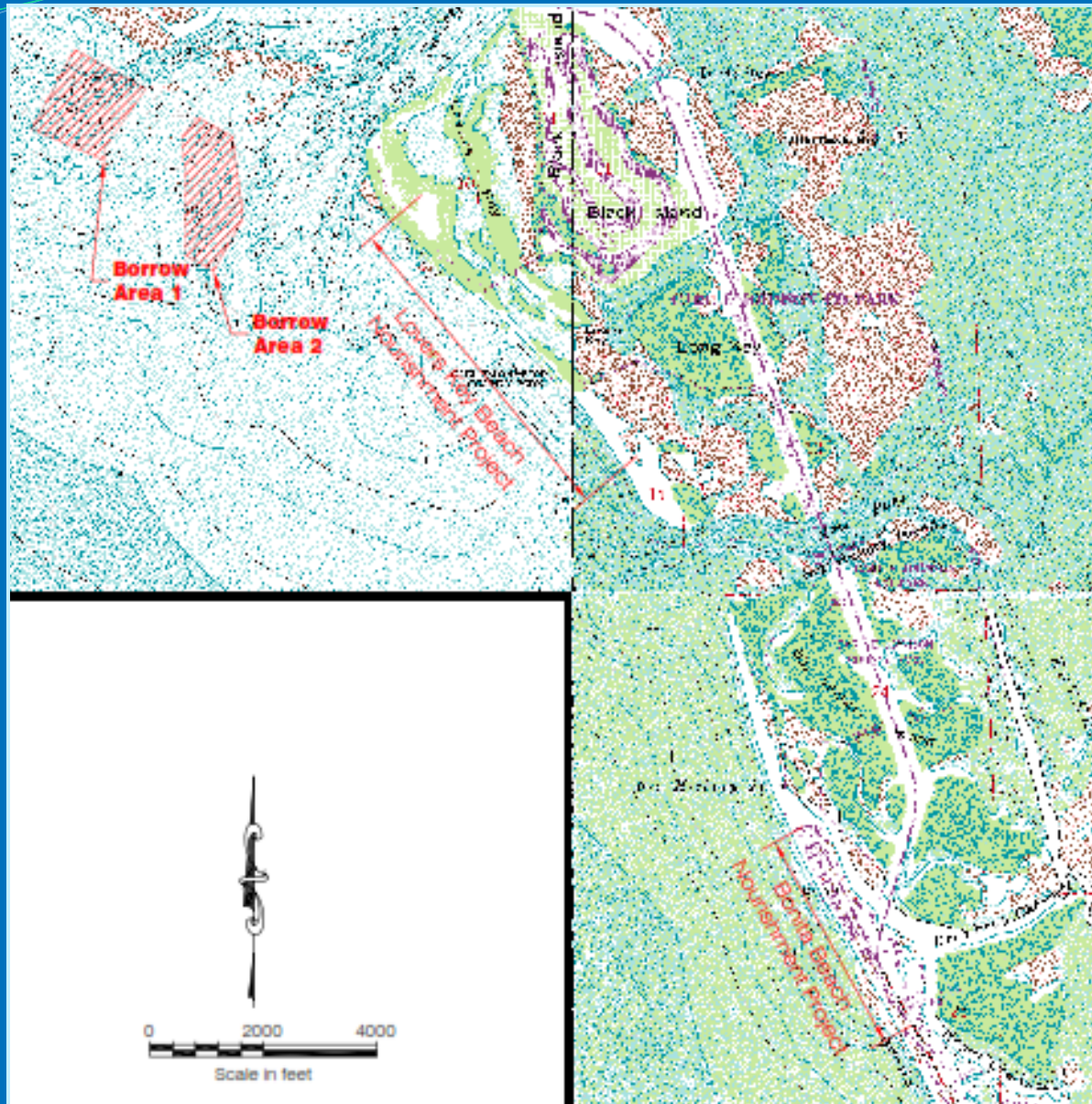


Lovers Key

Lee County

April 23, 2012





Lovers Key

Lee County

Initial Construction:

533,385 cy

1.1 miles

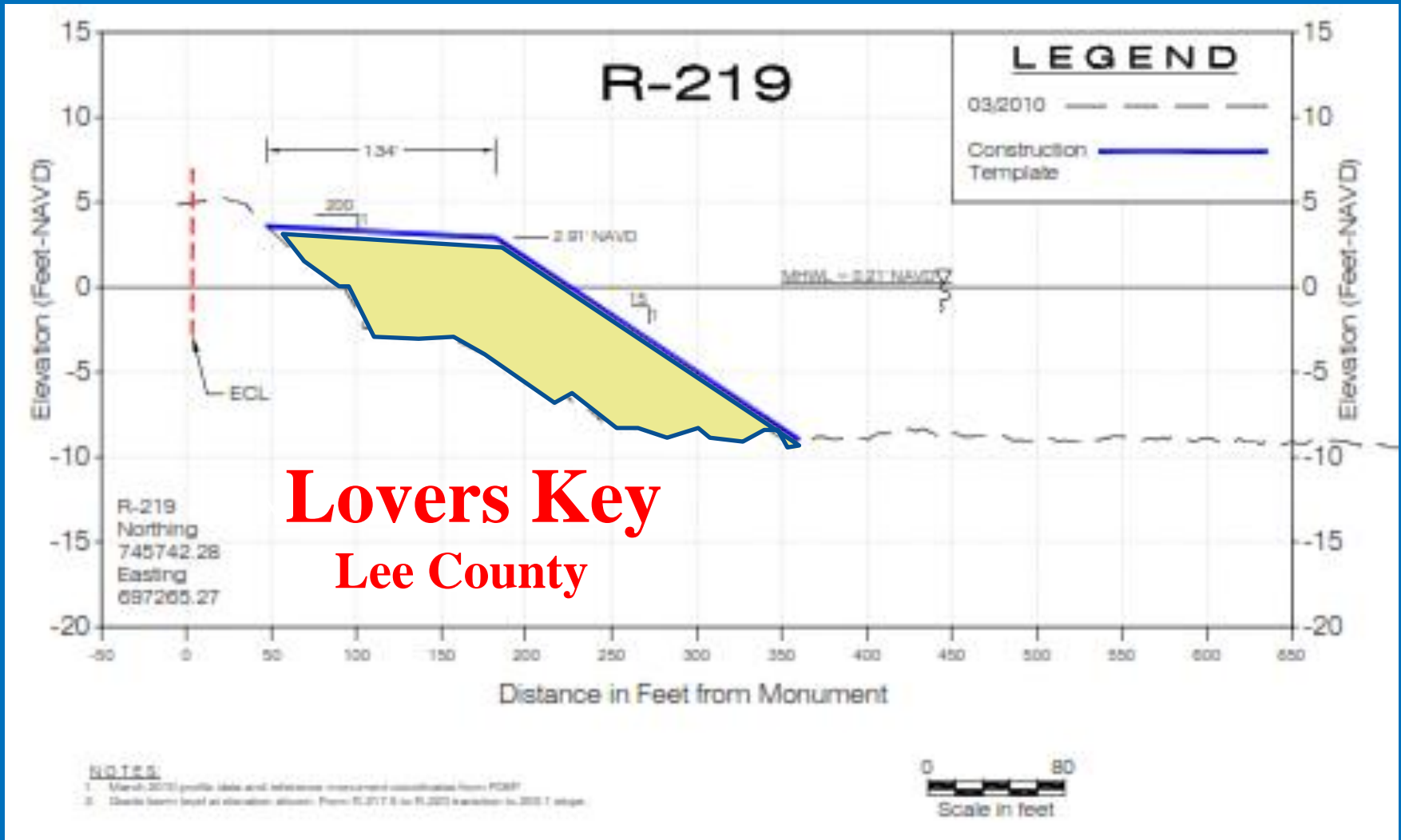
90cy/ft

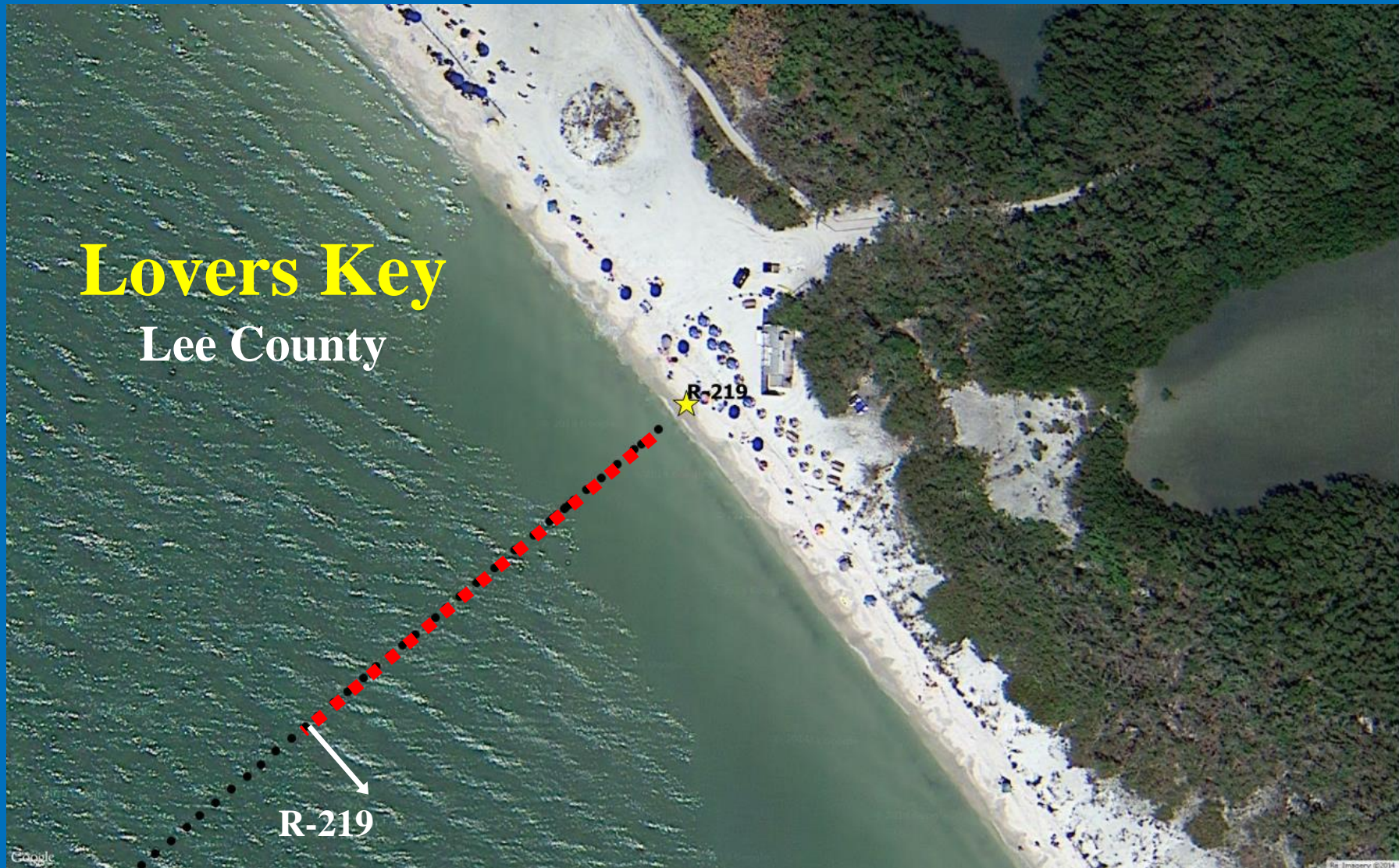
2004

Lovers Key - Lee County



Effectiveness of Beach Nourishment in Response to Sea Level Rise

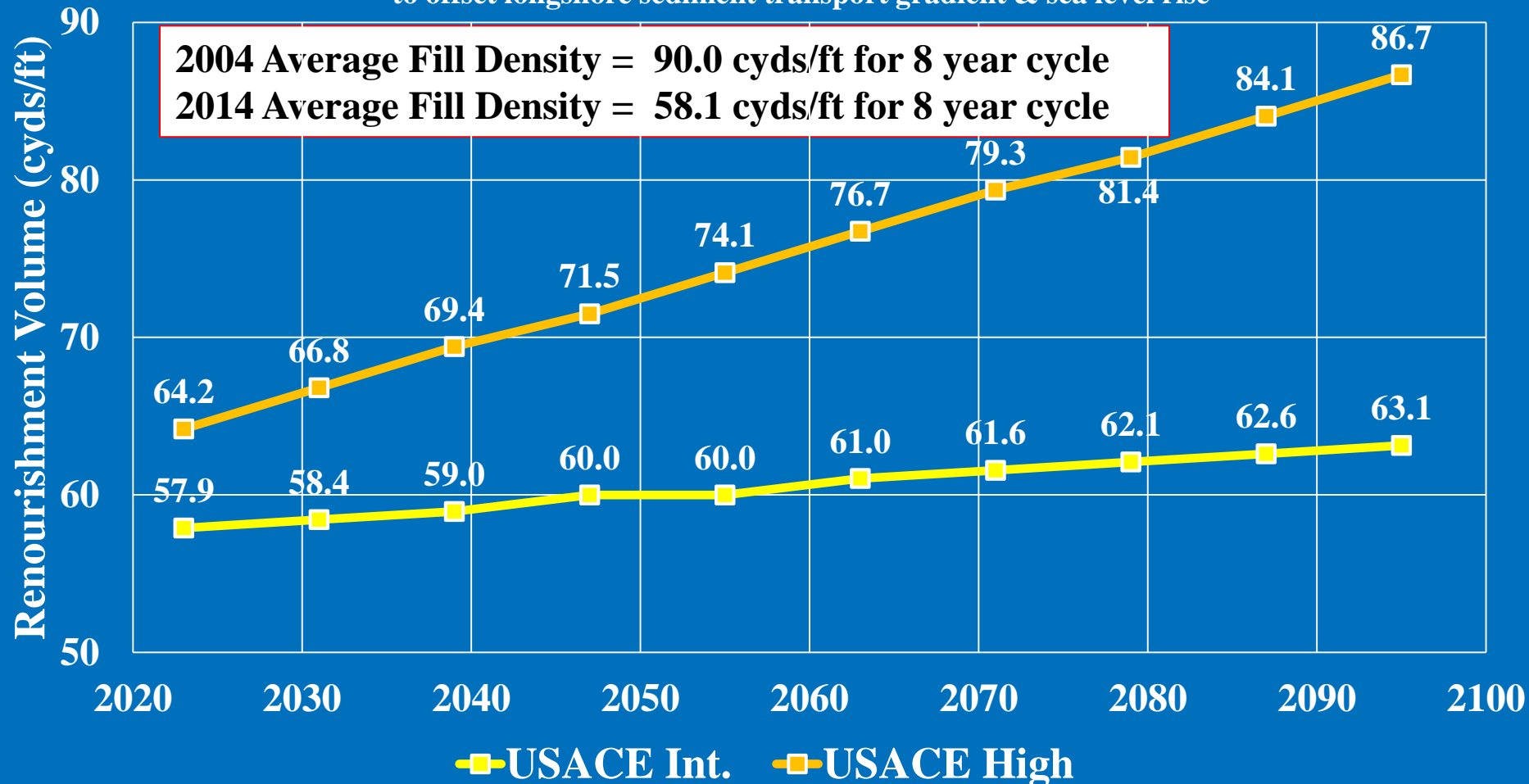




Lovers Key - Lee County

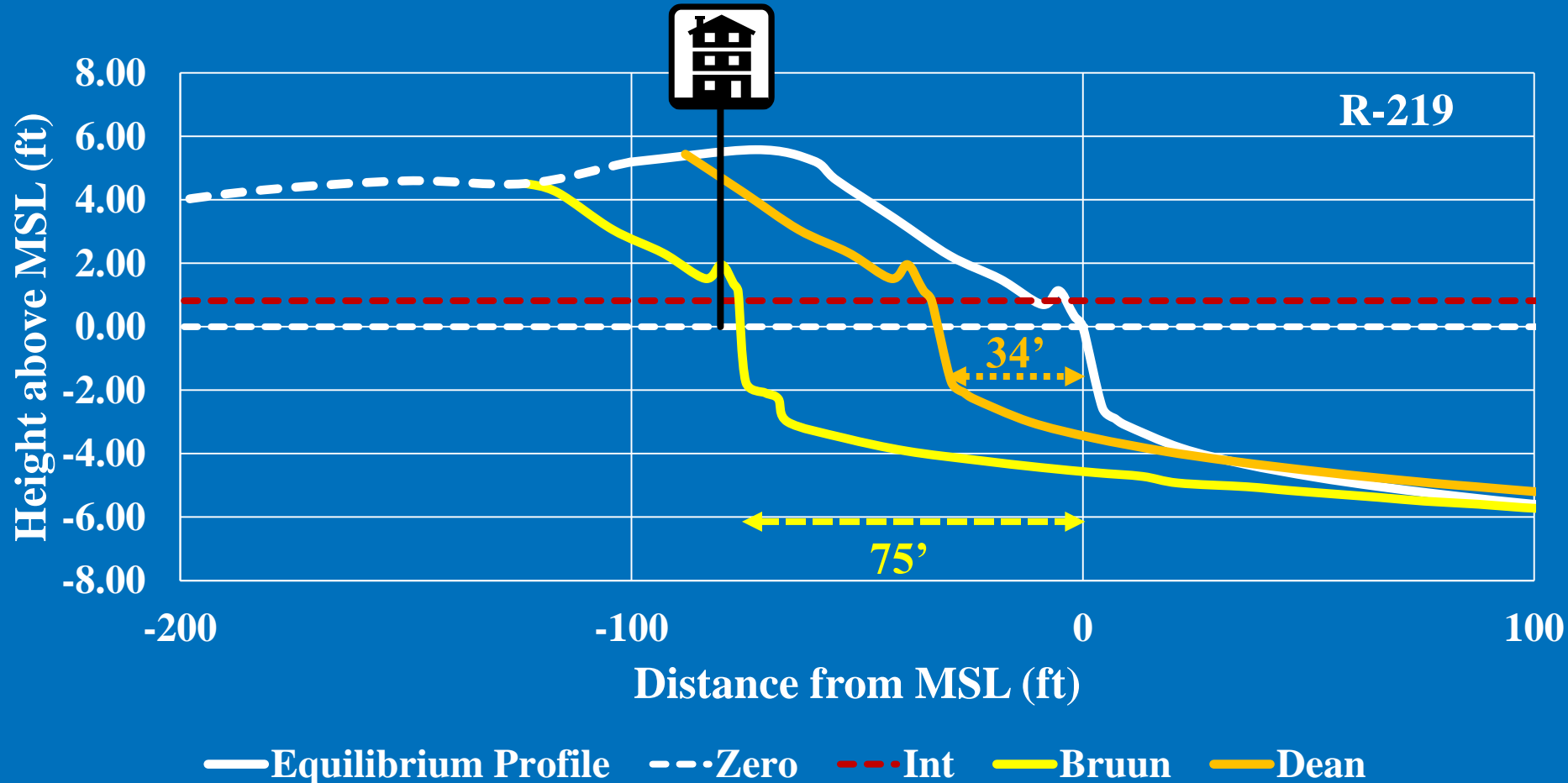
Nourishment - future needs based on 8 year cycle

to offset longshore sediment transport gradient & sea level rise



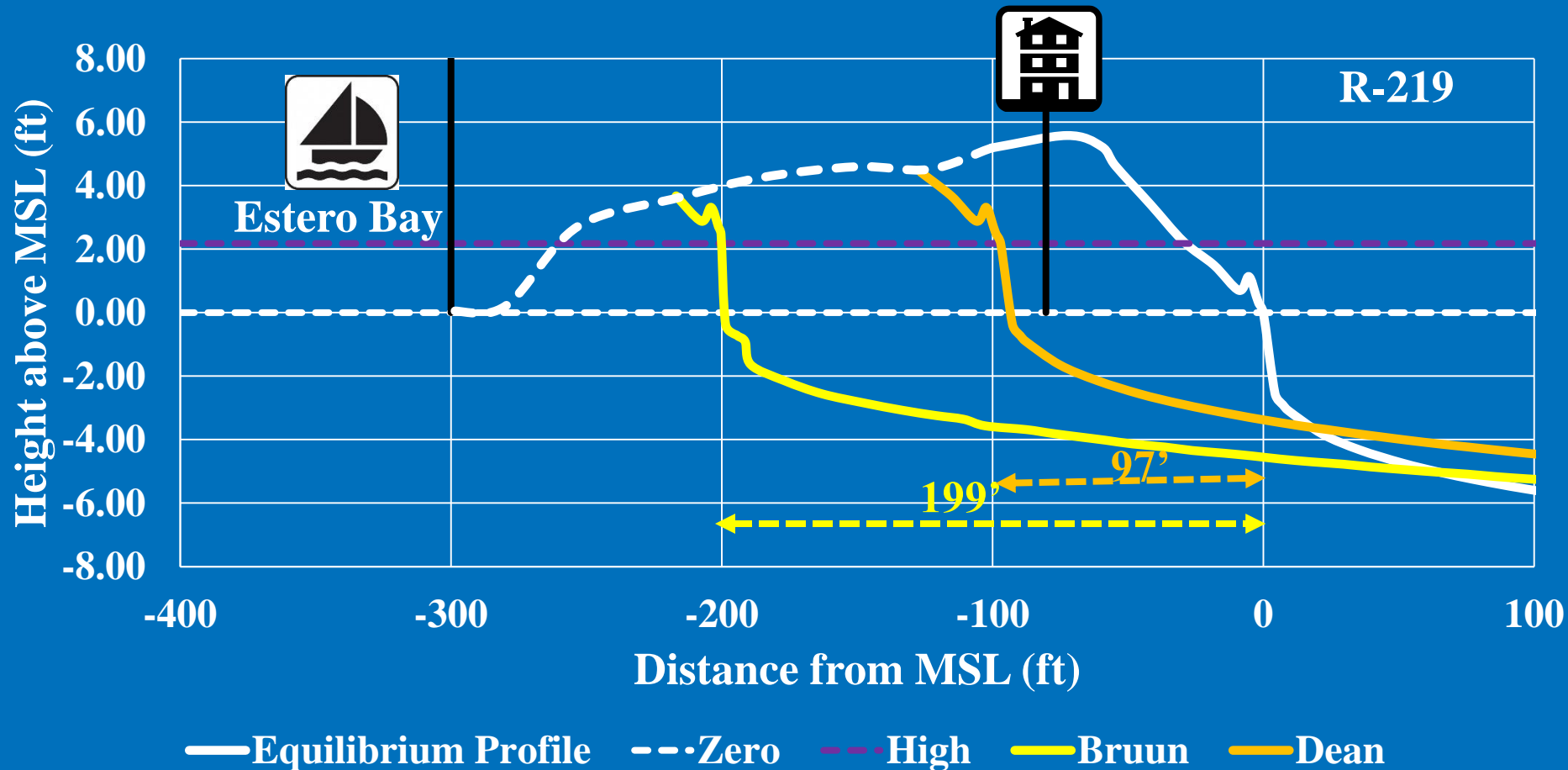
Lovers Key - Lee County

No Action - Intermediate Sea Level Change - 2065



Lovers Key - Lee County

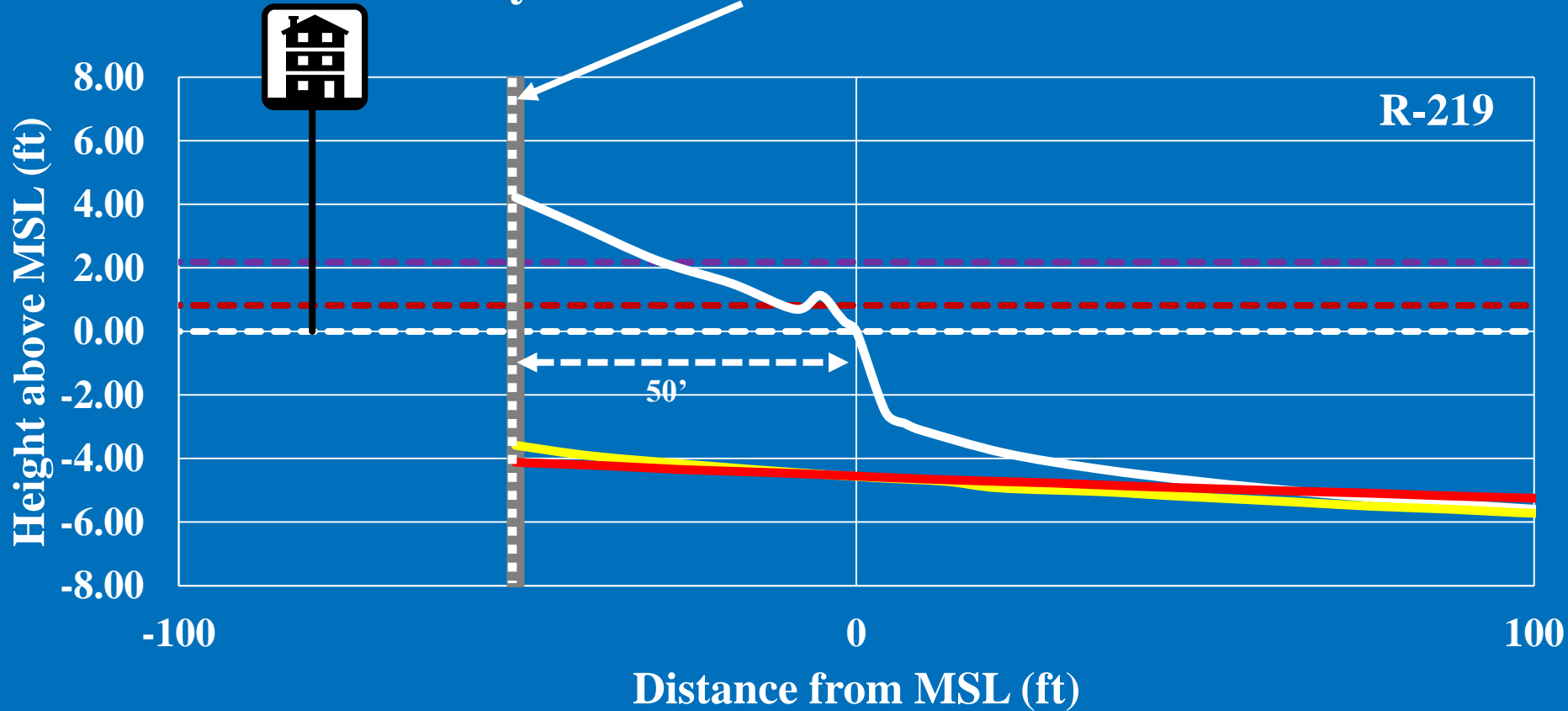
No Action – High Sea Level Change - 2065



Lovers Key - Lee County

Seawall – by 2065

Seawall at 30 feet
seaward of tram house



-- Zero - - Int - - High — Equilibrium Profile — USACE Int. — USACE High

Effectiveness of Beach Nourishment in Response to Sea Level Rise

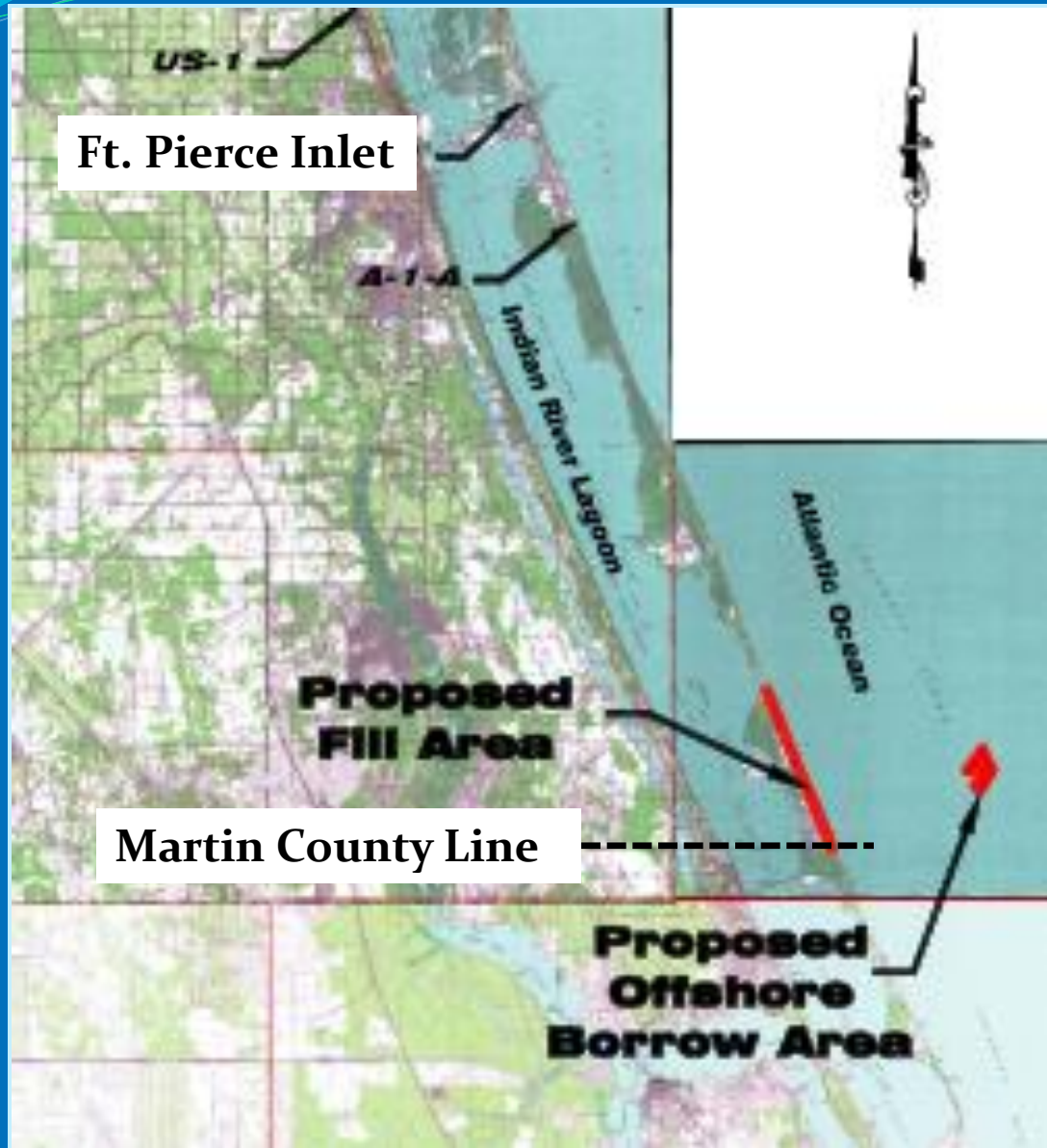


South County

St. Lucie County

November 30, 2012





South County

St. Lucie County

Initial Construction:

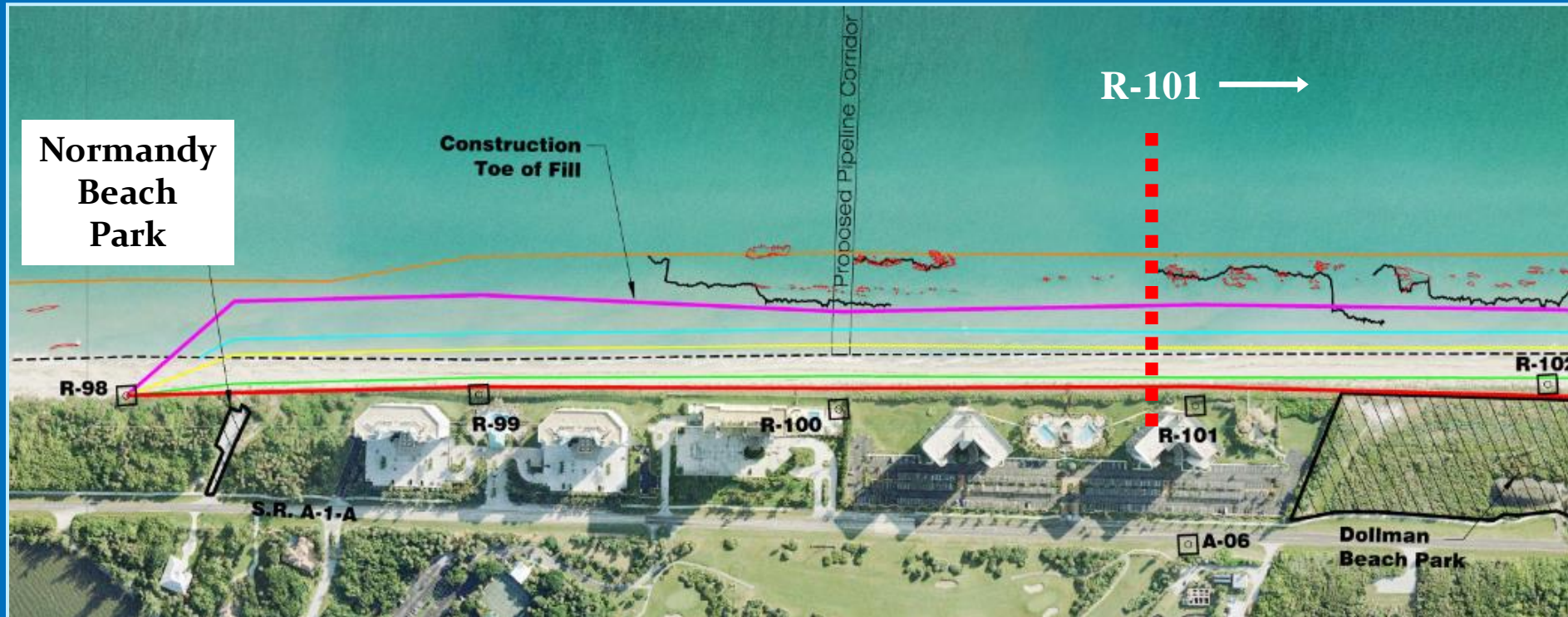
682,500 cy

3.4 miles

38.5cy/ft

2013

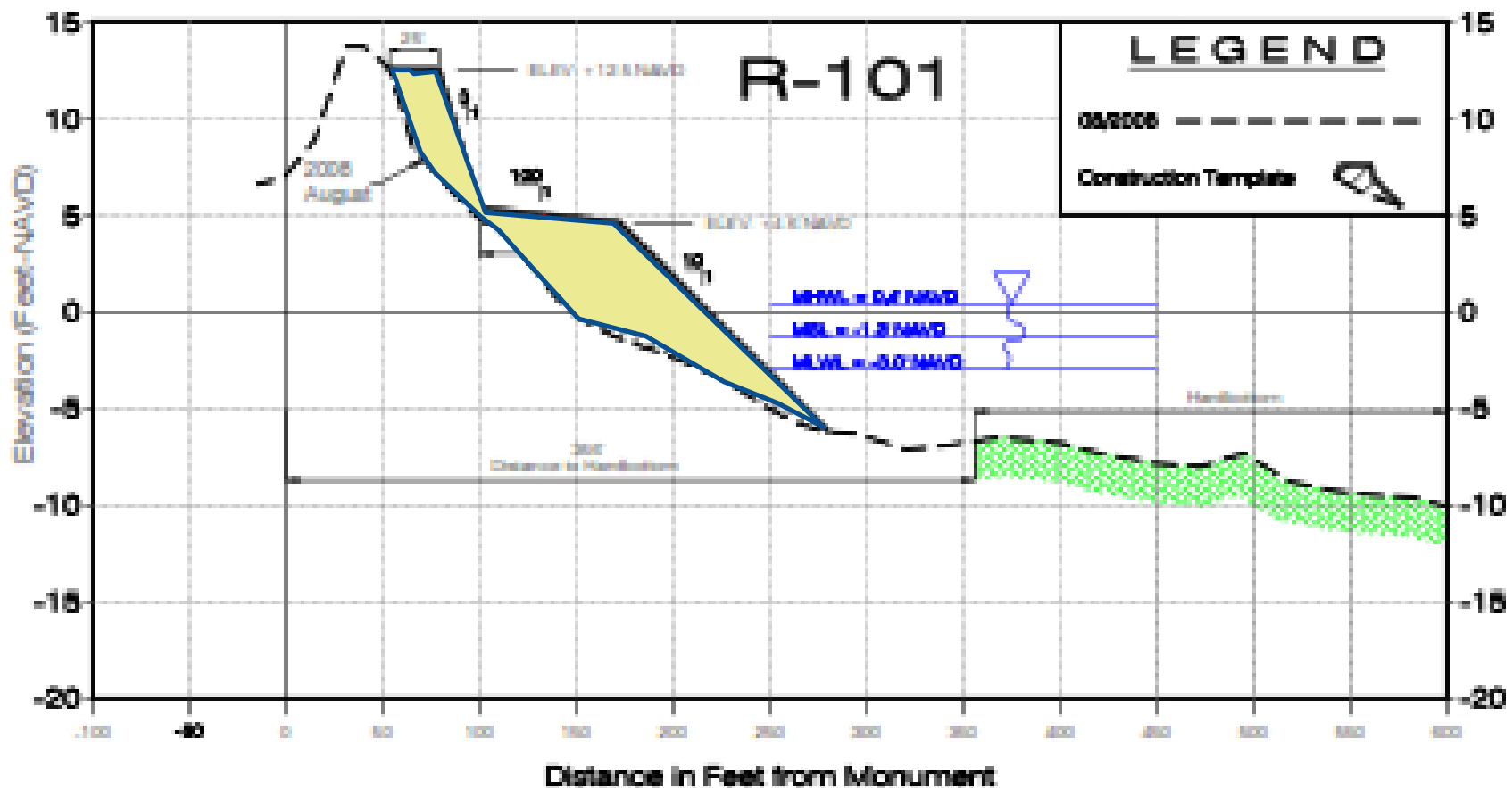
South County - St. Lucie County



South County - St. Lucie County

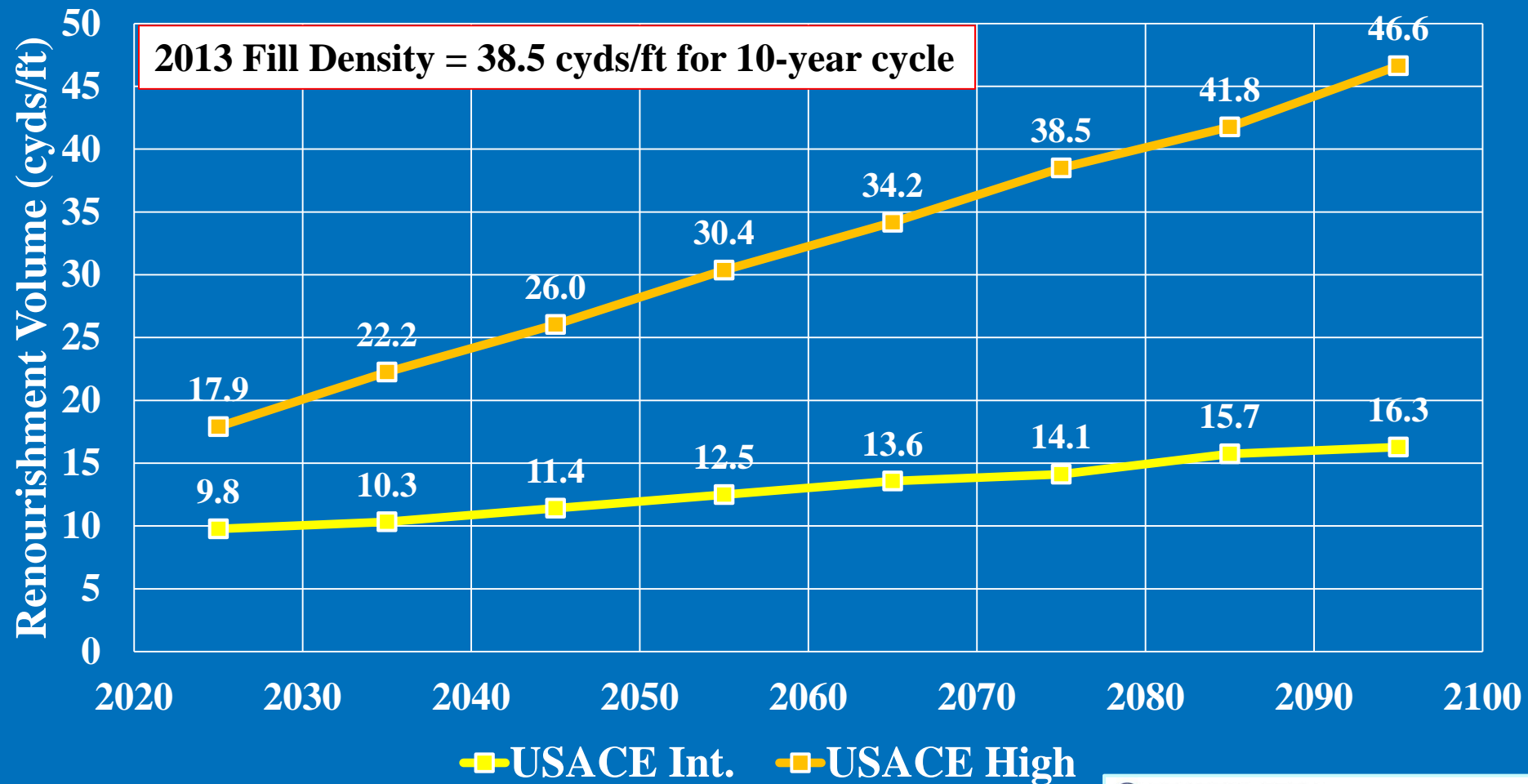


South County - St. Lucie County



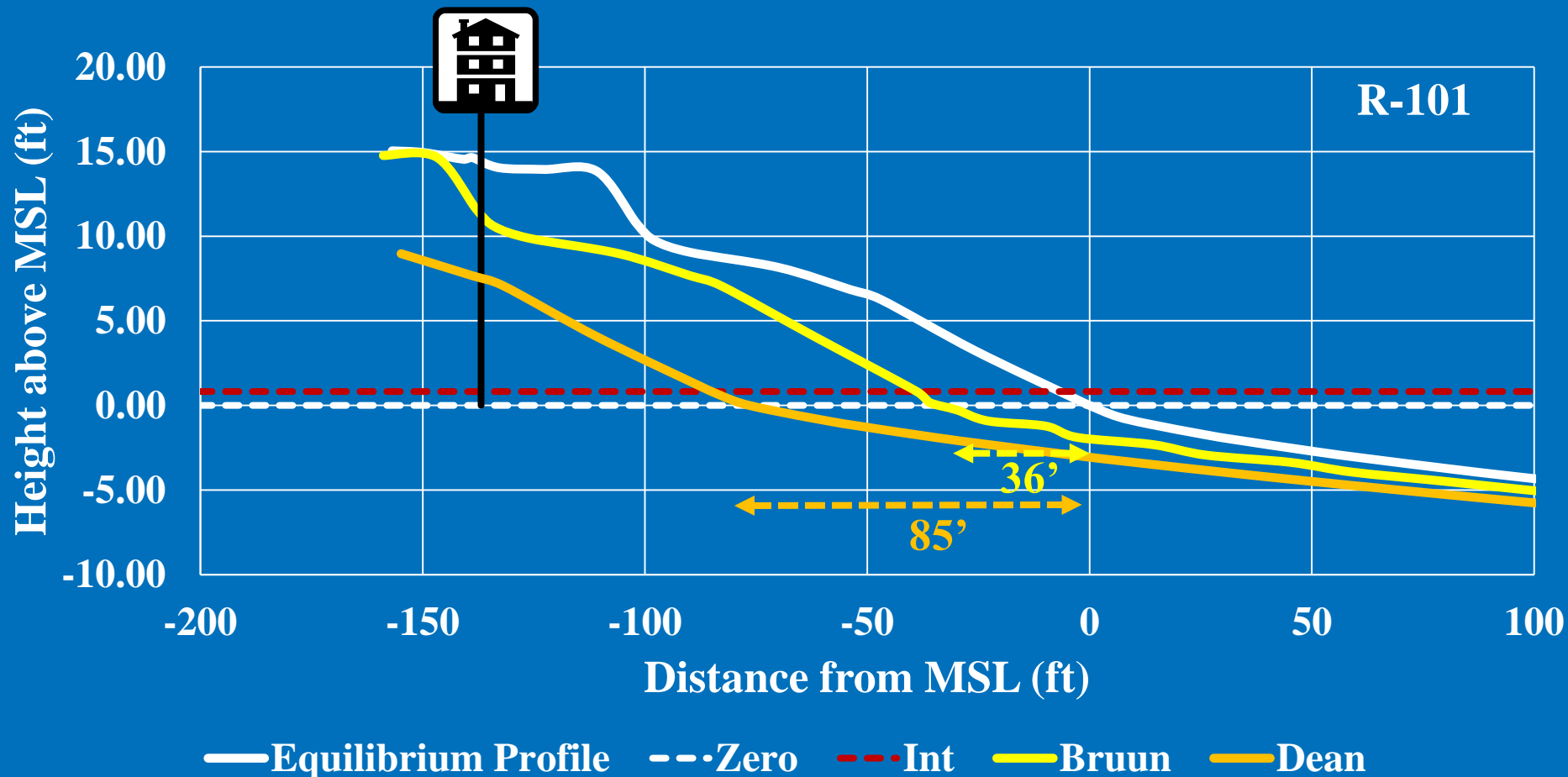
South County - St. Lucie County

Nourishment - future needs based on 10 year cycle
to offset longshore sediment transport gradient & sea level rise



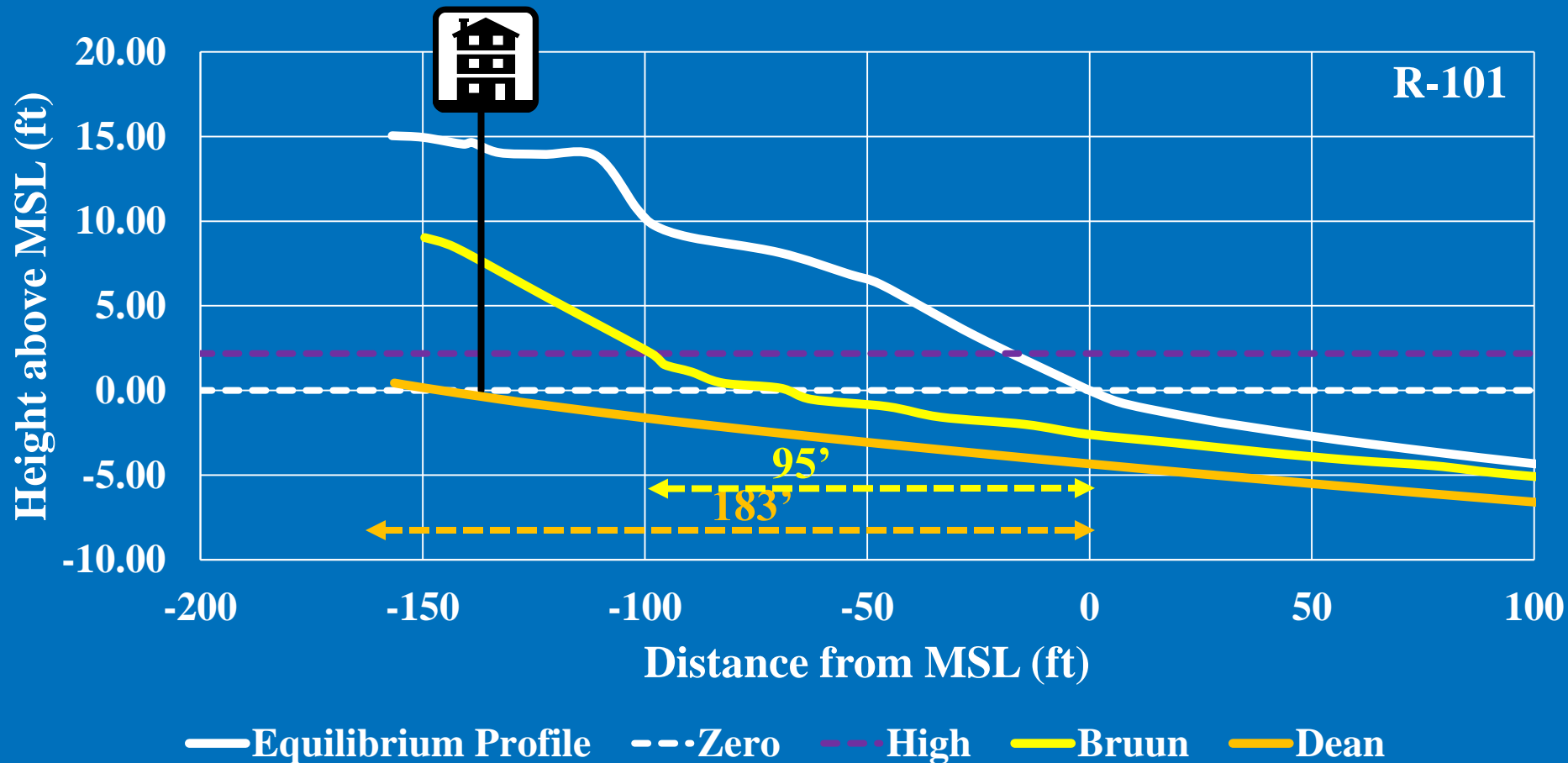
South County - St. Lucie County

No Action - Intermediate Sea Level Change - 2065

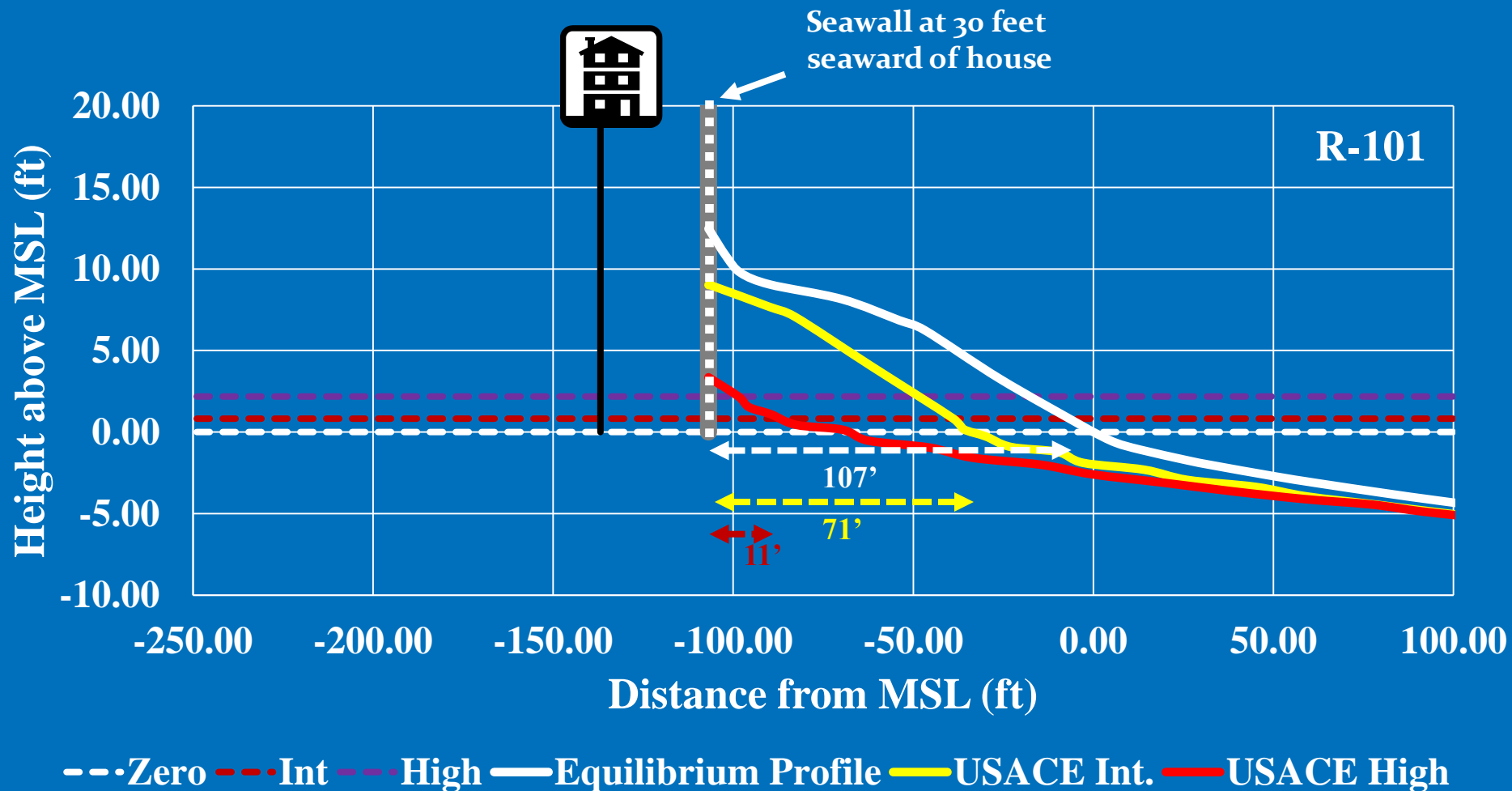


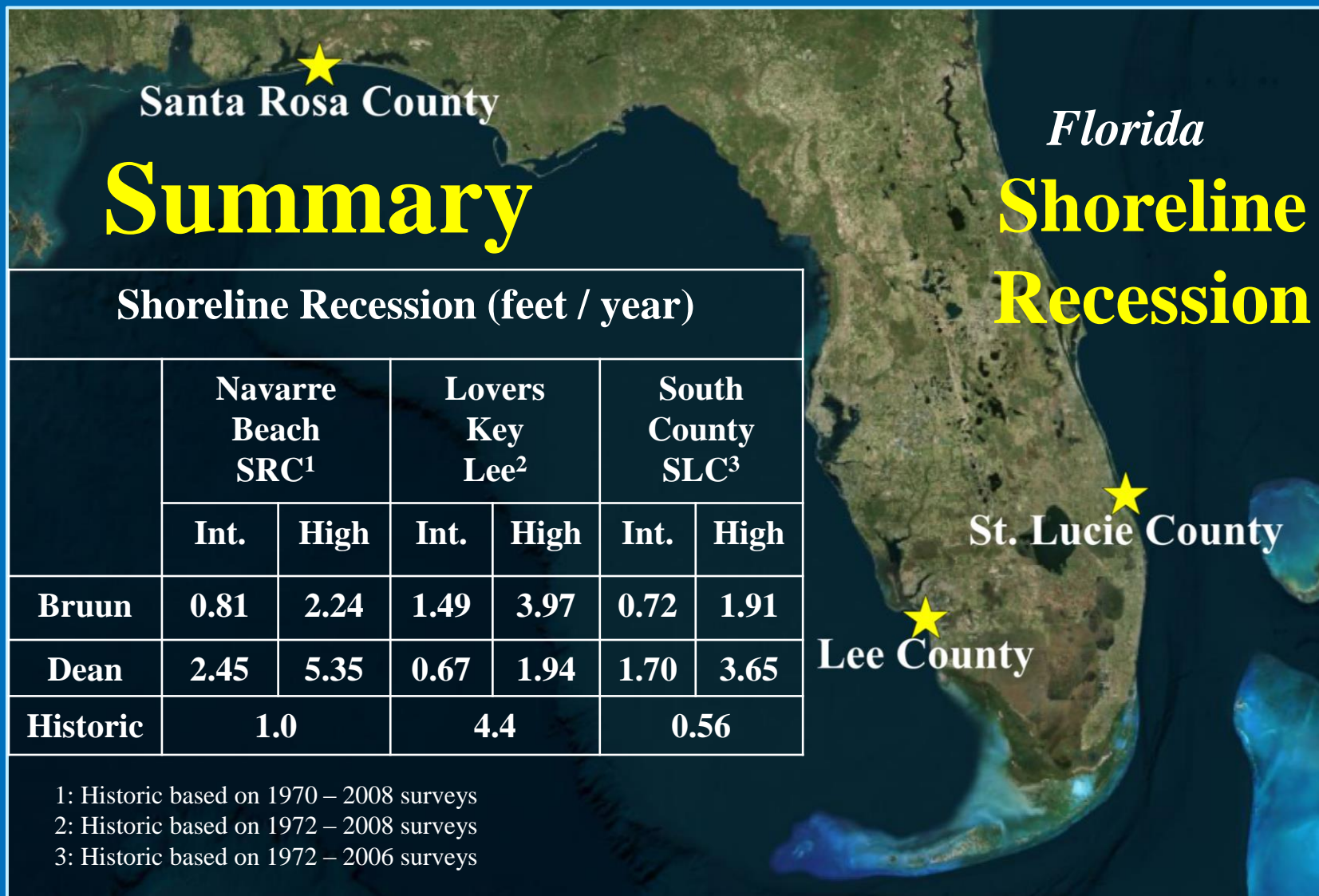
South County - St. Lucie County

No Action – High Sea Level Change - 2065



South County - St. Lucie County *Seawall* – by 2065





Historic data from: Absalonsen, L. and Dean, R. G., 2010. “Characteristics of the Shoreline Change Along the Sandy Beaches of the State of Florida: An Atlas.”

Summary

	Classic Beach Management Objectives			
Alternative	Protection	Preserve Land	Recreational Beach	Habitat
Beach Fill	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	limited by Design	MHWL fluctuates	beach width fluctuates	habitat fluctuates
Retreat	No	No	Yes	Some what
	"demolished/ relocated"	MHWL recedes	width same & migrates	loss of upland habitat
Seawall	Yes	Some what	No	No
	limited by Design	landward of seawall	beach width diminishes	loss of beach habitat

Conclusions

- Sea level change is estimated to rise 0.36 feet to 2.84 feet in Florida over the next 50 years.
- Over the next 50 years, fill quantities needed to offset sea level rise are within range of historical values.
- Beach nourishment is the only viable alternative to meet *classic* Beach Management Objectives.
- A better understanding of the effects of sea level rise upon beach nourishment is warranted.

Thank you

Questions?

